

Choice Poetry.

THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE ONIDA.

BY DAVID H. ADAMS.

At sunset, in a far-off sea,
The gallant ship Onida sailed,
The shadows falling on her bow,
As low the lanterns of evening glared.

No breath of breeze stirred the sea,
No waving sail upon the air;
What thought of death or danger came,
Ere all that western crests could bear.

Her eyes of blue eyes lined the deck,
And gazed the dusk twilight shades;
Who dreams the ship will be a wreck,
Ere all that western crests could bear.

Down in the water, round the bow,
Young officers with hearts true,
The flames of the sea and wind,
Spun yarns of tales in foreign ports.

And wondering thoughts were wiled far,
To wonder a thousand leagues away,
For fresh was many a tender ear,
With memories of love that day.

"Here's to you, Onida," the Captain said,
"And health to wife and sister dear;
A kiss for those who wait at home,
And for the best of every year."

And glad eyes sparkled at the sound,
And gazed the dusk twilight shades;
The faithful ship was homeward bound,
Hope tinged the cheek with radiant glow.

From the saloon, O, how sweet,
Home to the saloon, O, how sweet,
For some most part who may not meet,
Beneath the stars and moonlight gleam.

What sudden crash again the sea,
What sudden crash again the sea,
"Stop! we are sinking!" don't you hear?
"Great God! she keeps upon her course!"

Three great sea winds the night,
And strong men clasp their hands in prayer;
The gulf is yawning—what a sight!
No mortal life to succor there.

Eleventh hour, blest hour, blest hour,
Touch her eye, and smile, and say,
"Captain, our country's in the sea,
And this station only stays."

"Here, on this deck, I'll meet my doom;
It is my duty to die."
The Captain cried, and the last beam
Of evening was the only light.

God bless the many Williams, true
To duty and to country in that hour,
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Miscellaneous.

THE GARDEN WORK FOR MARCH.

Plant—Your early work cannot be planted out too soon when the frost is out of the ground. Lose no time, therefore, in having the bed well spaded and manured, and get in good order. Draw your drills by a line, evenly north and south, with the eye of your hoe, four feet wide, two to three inches deep, sow the seed rather thick, cover and put the earth down. To keep up the supply, every week or ten days after the first planting drill in more seeds.

Hor. Beans.—Pay attention to your hot beds. Whenever the weather is fine they should be aired in the middle of the day. We may expect that about the 20th to the 25th of this month cabbage and other plants can be safely planted out. The same may be said of lettuce, cauliflower, egg plant, broccoli, cauliflower, &c.

Bunch beans may also now be planted out, as also radishes, spinach, &c., and at intervals of a week small saladings of all kinds should be sown.

Beets, Parsnips and Carrots.—For these select a good warm bed, measure it, dig it up a full spade deep, rake it and, within a few rows of each of these; the ground should be a deep, light mold.

Cauliflower.—This delicious vegetable should be sown every day. Prepare a bed, make a compost of barn-yard manure and a quantity of ashes; dig it in and rake; form beds four feet wide, with alleys between, twelve to eighteen inches wide, for convenience in weeding them; drill in your seed, cover them and press down the plants with the back of the rake; when the plants come up thin them so as to let them stand about four inches apart; water well in dry weather, and in August you will have good ones; in the mean time, you keep them clean and don't hurt the bulbs; a little will increase their growth, and a little soil occasionally in the water will do them much good.

Potatoes and medicinal herbs of all kinds should be sown or planted out. If you have no sowing in your garden, don't any longer be without it. Those who love good sausage-meat know the value of this herb; and it is also most excellent for medicinal purposes. Horseradish is another valuable condiment. Set out a bed of it, and put out plants of the rhubarb, or some seeds thereof.

Look to your small fruits now in the garden; attend to their pruning, manuring, &c.; especially should you give gooseberries and currants be pruned and fixed up; your raspberries tied up and suckers transplanted; if you wish to attend your plantations of them; and last, though not least, attend to your strawberry beds; they will do well; spread some well-rotted dung between the rows, dig it in, rake and spread thereon either straw or tan, and keep them covered with the bed.

In drought water the plants freely, putting the nozzle of the watering-pot down to the ground, so as not to wet the flowers. A little attention of this kind will enable you to time to luxuriate in this delicious fruit.

Fruits of all kinds should receive, this month, manure dressings, whether they be trees or shrubs.

MANAGEMENT OF YOUNG ORCHARDS.—We have adopted a system of cultivation of young orchards, which we think will be found to work well. Cultivate the young orchard well for the first few years, with plow, giving the trees a good chance of growing, and keep the ground covered by keeping the grass close to the trees, and around them. Then seed a grass sward six or eight feet wide, including the row of trees, running north and south, or east and west, as most convenient. The space between the rows can now be freely cultivated one way, without danger of breaking the roots if plowed to a moderate depth. The strips of grass can be widened if desirable, as the trees enlarge, and should be mowed two or three times in the course of the summer; especially the grass should be cut short before the approach of winter, less it should become a harbor for mice. The grass should be raked off and fed to the stock, or placed under the trees to rot. If the trees in autumn the grass should be mowed, the strips can be top-dressed in the fall; but they will scarcely need it if the cultivated spaces are kept properly enriched. If it should thereafter become desirable to plow strips, it should be done with a good deal of care, as the roots of the trees will be found nearer the surface on these unplowed strips, than where the ground has been annually; and hence they should be plowed quite shallow.

We clip this from a circular issued by the Onida Community. We think it far better to cultivate the entire ground, working the soil around the trees, as far as the limbs extend, only one or two inches deep, with hand hoes.—Ed. of N. Y. Observer.

PLANTING BY THE MOON.—The Haffelbaum (Miss.) Coplan, enlightens us upon this obscure subject:

"There are a great many who ridicule the idea of planting by the moon; but experience is wiser than science, and many of the most successful gardeners observe rigidly the rule of planting according to the changes of the moon. An old friend, in whose judgment we have faith, assures us that all vegetables of the kind, as beans, peas, potatoes, &c., bear more luxuriantly if planted in the first three or four days after the full moon; and that corn planted in the decline of the moon will make heavier than if planted at any other time. Let our planters remember this, and make the experiment."

CAREFULNESS AS TO THE APPLICATION OF KEROSENE.—A correspondent of the Maine Farmer, writing at Lewiston, Franklin Co., says: "A few days ago a neighbor applied kerosene oil to a valuable pair of four-year-old oxen, to kill lice. Both were soon after taken sick and one has died. On being opened the smell of the kerosene was quite strong, and with out doubt it caused the sickness and death of the animal."

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